

McGill Daily

PROBABILITIES.

Easterly winds, with
sleet.

"DAILY" PHONES.

Editorial Up. 446
Business Up. 433
Advertising.. Main 3052

VOL. 5. NO. 82.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.

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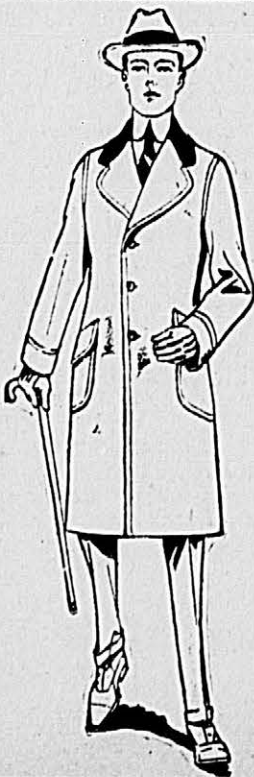
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MED. '16 GIVE BANQUET TO RETURNED MEN

Were Heartily Welcomed by Pre-
sident in Short Address.

MEN PRAISE OFFICERS

Experiences of Life Overseas
Were Listened to With
Interest.

The returned heroes of Medicine '16
were given a dinner at 7 o'clock last
night in the Edinburgh Cafe, by their
classmates. In all there were about
forty men present.

Mr. Baldwin, on behalf of the boys,
welcomed the fellows back in a formal
way. A song by the entire bunch was
followed by a piano selection by Fred
Gullison.

The chairman called upon Sergt.
Guion for a few words, who told of
how home-like things were in the Mc-
Gill Hospital, and told many interest-
ing experiences of life in that institu-
tion.

Sergt. Pedley, when called upon,
thanked the boys for the way they had
entertained them.

Pte. McCusker spoke in praise of the
treatment they received at the hands
of the officers in charge.

L. Gall explained how a convoy of
wounded was received, given first aid,
and cleared for the base hospital in
eight to ten hours. He also told of
the amusements indulged in.

Pte. Church, being under Col. Bir-
kett, told interesting tales of their ex-
periences. He was profuse in his
eulogy of his Colonel.

Pte. Payne brought a smile when he
spoke of the "Gray Back" population
which was prevalent.

Pte. Lyons spoke of his appreciation
of the way the boys had received
them.

Pte. Mack told of sports taken part
in, McGill winning all the games
played in France. The nurses gave a
reception and dance to the boys before
leaving, and they returned the com-
pliment. With all the hardships ex-
perienced, he does not regret going
over.

Pte. Price spoke in no uncertain
terms of the praise due the Messrs.
Haydars, Skeete, Newsom and Ber-
tram, who are still at the front.

Pte. Reid enumerated some of his
experiences while in London, which
were listened to with great interest.

W. H. Miller, president of the Medi-
cal Dinner, told of the good time that
was in store for all at that important
function.

TO GET COMMISSIONS.

More U. of T. Men Will Go to England
to Qualify for Officers' Rank.

A second opportunity has been given
to the undergraduates of the Univer-
sity of Toronto to go to England and
qualify there for commissions with
the Imperial forces. Many applica-
tions have already been received at
the headquarters of the C.O.T.C. from
students, and more will be received
this week. It is expected that the re-
commendations for successful applica-
nts will be forwarded to divisional
headquarters by the end of the week,
and thence to Ottawa for final ratifi-
cation.

The quickness with which a number
of the first draft of 31 students re-
ceived provisional appointments with
the Imperial Artillery has been taken
as an indication of the great need of
officers in Great Britain, and also
of the appreciation for Canadian uni-
versity men.

This is expected to have the effect
of increasing the numbers of the sec-
ond draft of students. As yet no of-
ficial figures or names have been given
out by the military authorities.

R.V.C. CLASS MEET.

Year '16 Chose Miss Marion McCall as
Valedictorian Yesterday.

A meeting of R. V. C. '16 was held
yesterday, with Miss Mabel Corner
presiding. The only business was the
election of a valedictorian, and Miss
Marion McCall was unanimously
chosen to deliver the farewell speech.
The members of the class were urged
to have their photographs taken as
soon as possible. The meeting then
adjourned.

"VARSITY" MEN LEAVE.

Lieut. T. K. Creighton, managing
editor of the Varsity, and Gunner H.
R. Kay, B.A., reporting editor of the
Varsity, have both discontinued their
duties to join overseas forces. The
former is qualifying at the P.S.I. for
an infantry commission; the latter is
joining the 43rd Battery at Guelph
along with the Knox College volun-
teers.

SKATING PARTY TO-NIGHT.

The postponed Y. M. C. A.
Y. W. C. A. skating party will
be held to-night, weather per-
mitting. Those attending will
meet at Strathcona Hall at 8
o'clock, to fill out their pro-
grammes, and will then pro-
ceed to the rink. The price of
admission will be 25 cents, or
a season ticket. In the event
of bad weather, the party will
be postponed until further no-
tice.

PROCEEDS OF THE SENIOR PLAY FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Senior Play Management Issue
Statement Regarding Comedy.

INNOVATION INTRODUCED

Senior Year Will Produce An-
nual Performance on Two
Consecutive Nights.

The committee of management of
the Senior Play, after considerable de-
liberation, has decided to stage a two
night's performance this year. This
is done owing to the limited capacity
of the hall at the Royal Victoria Col-
lege. In the past many have been dis-
appointed by not being able to secure
tickets for the one performance. The
decision to produce the comedy on
consecutive nights, the committee
feels, will meet with the approval of
the undergraduate body and the many
friends of the university. The dates
chosen for the play have been Thurs-
day and Friday, Feb. 10 and 11.

The rehearsals of late have been
characterized by splendid attendance,
co-operation and enthusiasm by the
members of the cast. It is safe to
state that this year's production will
be one of the best on record.

The decision of the graduating class
to devote the proceeds to the cause of
the Patriotic Fund will meet with the
entire approval and sympathy of all.
The hearty co-operation of the under-
graduate body will ensure the play's
success.

PARTIAL PLAY SAT., FEB. 5TH

A Three-Act Comedy, With
Historical Setting, To Be
Presented.

The presentation of the Partial
Play on Saturday, February 5, is be-
ing looked forward to with much in-
terest. The Partial Society will pro-
duce "Bonnet Strings," a comedy in
three acts, written by one of the mem-
bers.

The setting is in the eighteenth cen-
tury, and the plot is drawn from inci-
dents that occurred before Wolfe's oc-
cupation of Quebec. All those taking
part have acted before in amateur
performances, and a large audience is
expected. It is interesting to know
that fathers and brothers of the ac-
tresses may attend.

The admission fee is thirty-five
cents, and the proceeds are for the
Khaki League of Montreal.

CAPTAIN INELIGIBLE.

Chicago, Ill.—Capt. C. J. Stout, '16
of the University of Chicago varsity
track team, was on Tuesday declared
ineligible for intercollegiate competi-
tion on account of scholastic deficien-
cies.

What's On

To-day.

5.00—Tennis Club meeting in
Strathcona Hall.
8.00—Skating party.
10.00—Strathcona Hall residents'
meeting.

Hockey Hours.

12-1—Med. '20.
1-2—Med. '19.
3-4—Science '19.
4-7—Skating.
7-8—Dentistry.
8-9—Junior team.
9-10—Fifth University Company.

Coming.

Jan. 29—Fencing practice at Union,
5 p.m.
Jan. 31—Rev. Dr. Lake before Orien-
tal Society, 8.15 p.m.
Jan. 31—Medical Prize Competition
Entries Close.
Jan. 31—Hockey at the Arena.
Feb. 1—Open Meeting of Philoso-
phical Society.
Feb. 2—Science smoker.
Feb. 5—Medical dinner.
Feb. 5—Partial Play.
Feb. 5—Law dinner.
Feb. 10—Senior Play.
Feb. 11—Senior Play.

DESCRIBED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORCHESTRA

Dr. Perrin Gives Interesting
Lecture at Conservatorium.

ILLUSTRATED BY SLIDES

Many Familiar Instruments
Were Shown to Have Had
Ancient Origin.

In the fourth of a series of six musi-
cal lectures arranged for this winter,
Dr. Perrin delivered a talk of special
interest last evening in the Conserva-
torium Hall.

Opening the subject by showing in
what a great variety of ways it could
be treated, he explained the impossi-
bility of proper demonstration, refer-
ring his listeners to the Conserva-
torium Orchestra.

"It must be conceded," said Dr. Per-
rin, "that a phenomenal advance
has taken place in orchestral develop-
ment during the last hundred years." He
goes on to say that long before the
Christian era there were in existence
various forms of string, wind and per-
cussion instruments. In the string
class we have the present violin, viola,
double bass and harp, all of which
were the descendants of the lute of the
Egyptians. Wood winds, on the
other hands, owe their origin to the
Greeks, it being true that the so-called
flutes of the Greeks were really reeds.
Brasses also had their origin with the
ancients in the form of trumpets,
trombones, etc. The modern percus-
sion instruments came from the
drums, cymbals, etc., of the ancients.
Up to the eighth century there is no
evidence of the bow having been used
in the string instruments. The sound
was up to then produced entirely by
the use of bone or ivory "pickers."

Dr. Perrin then showed in a very in-
teresting way by means of a lantern
how the various modern instruments
had their counterparts in those of the
ancients. Egyptian frescoes, Greek
vases and sculpture were shown which
illustrated the various developments
very strikingly. Of special interest
was the development of the sounding
board and the modern pipe instru-
ments.

The first progress in the evolution
of the orchestra was marked by com-
bining these various instruments into
one organization. The orchestra was
first used to accompany songs. By the
Greeks it was used for this purpose,
namely, to obtain the highest effect of
words. Until the sixteenth century
the orchestra was but a chance assem-
blage, no idea having been evolved as
to balance or value of any part. Be-
ginning with the Christian era, orches-
tral development was pursued inde-
pendent of the church, but after the
Crusades it became evident that new
instruments and ideals were intro-
duced from the East.

In Italy the first great advance
was made with the Troubadours, while
in Germany with the Meistersingers.

Proceeding again with the pictures,
various early orchestras were shown.
Although for 400 years there was a
great variety in the kinds of instru-
ments used, yet there were no rules as
to the relative values of each. Nor
was there any idea of combining them.
In 1600 a small Italian orchestra
played all together nearly through an
entire number, marking a distinct ad-
vance. Later, in Monteverdi's Opera,
a large orchestra was used, but was
not all used together. In 1676 the or-
chestra, performing a Stadiella Ora-
torio showed a marked tendency for
the strings to replace the wind. In
fact, strings have always been the
foundation, while wind instruments
are used either for contrast or for
coloring.

After showing on the screen a few
examples of wind instruments, Dr.
Perrin proceeded with the discussion
of orchestral composition.

Contrasting Bach, the great contra-
punctist, with Handel, he gave various
examples of each. The lecturer then
led on to a discussion of Haydn, Mo-
zart, Beethoven, Berlioz and the other
composers, giving interesting ex-
amples on the piano as he went along.
Proceeding then with the modern
composers, he showed how form, theory
and design had completely given way
to color, effect, impressions, etc., the
former being compensated for by the
latter. With examples from Wagner
and Dvorak, he showed how the mod-
ern aim is to create an atmosphere.

Dr. Perrin wound up his lecture by
a discussion of the New World Sym-
phony and of Manfred. The latter will
be played in Montreal at the coming
New York Symphony concert.

R.V.C. RED CROSS.

The following are in charge of the
Red Cross work in the Common Room
on Monday: Miss L. Macdonald, H.
MacLaren, Bessie Stanson and Olga
McCallum.

If it is impossible for any one to at-
tend on that day, she is asked to pro-
vide a substitute.

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McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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Published every day except Sunday by
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The 148th

Now that the 148th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., which is affiliated with the McGill C.O.T.C., has started active recruiting, there is ample opportunity for the men of McGill who purpose, and can go overseas, to join a unit whose watchword and foundation in all its organization hitherto have been completeness and thoroughness.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee's thought for his battalion is that it should aim at a complement acquired, not necessarily at the point of the bayonet, so to speak, but by degrees, and consisting of men who will make each other comrades-in-arms, and comradeship and esprit de corps in a battalion is a tremendous factor towards adding to the efficiency of the whole unit.

McGill is not represented in the 148th in mere name, and by a formal affiliation. On the contrary, the complete fabric of officers, and many of the N.C.O. "Backbone," are graduates and undergraduates of the University.

While, of course, McGill cannot be expected to contribute the bulk of the regiment, the group system of recruiting from amongst the students who are friends of each other can be worked to the convenience and comfort of the men. Again, the Machine-Gun Section and the Signalling Section, about which the College has heard something recently, both offer an unexampled chance to men with brains to use them. For these sections, as has been so often said, mere bone and muscle are only one of the necessary attributes of the members. There is no place here for the lengthy lout or sluggish yokel. Rapid mental apparatus, and complete control of it, is essential.

No recruiting call can have such a personal and near appeal to McGill students as that of the 148th, some of whose very posters have been designed by a McGill professor. The germ of this regiment was born in the midst of the University walls, one might say, since it has grown to such proportions and assumed its form in the figures of so many of our college professors, graduates, undergraduates, and friends.

Physical Fitness

Impressions from the outside are of peculiar value. An opinion is advanced by the President of a great University on the Atlantic Coast, it is commented on in the student newspaper of the University of Illinois, and the gist of it all is transmitted to another great community of students living on the Pacific slope. President Nicholas Murray Butler's suggestion, and the subsequent comment, are embodied in the following from the Daily Illini:

"A certain standard of physical fitness as a pre-requisite for admission to Columbia University is being given serious attention by President Butler, of that institution. In his annual report, recently read, he suggested that Columbia should take the lead in this phase of entrance requirements.

"The University is expending each year out of the income of its endowment immense sums to supplement the fees paid for tuition in order to provide the best possible facilities for college and university instruction," says the report. "The University owes to the public and to itself to see to it that these colossal expenditures are made only upon and in the interest of those who are really fit physically, as well as mentally, to take advantage of the opportunities which the University has to offer, and to make appropriate return to the community in the form of personal and social service. There is a careful physical examination insisted upon in the case of candidates for admission to the military and naval academies maintained by the Government of the United States. . . . It is a matter well worth earnest consideration whether Columbia University should not once more take the lead in formulating educational policy, and provide specifically that physical fitness, as well as intellectual capacity, shall hereafter be required of all candidates for admission to the University in any of its parts."

"If President Butler thinks Columbia ought to admit only physically fit students, he will probably go ahead and adopt a policy of exclusion of others, just as he abolished football several years ago. But the Daily Illini is of the opinion that he will meet with too many obstacles to make his scheme a practicable one. "The foremost difficulty will be in the formation of a test for exclusion. Just what is a physically fit man will be an impossible question to determine. What must a man be, anyhow, to be able to do mental work? Where will he stop in ruling out defects? Are legs, arms, eyes, stature, weight, necessary for the equipment of a college man? The lack of any one of these, of course, will bar a man from West Point or Annapolis. But a military education would necessarily include the physical element because of the nature of a military life. Where will President Butler draw his line?"

"Who is fit to be a college man?"

AN AMERICAN IN GERMANY

Roland S. Morris, a Princeton man, who has travelled extensively in Germany and England since the outbreak of the war, has written the following article concerning his experience in Germany:

My experiences in travelling were those of an American citizen without any official position and relying entirely on the usual American passport. Upon crossing into Germany, I soon ceased to wonder why Americans residing in Germany were so earnestly and passionately devoted to the cause of the Fatherland. They knew individual Germany, had experienced something of its kindness in trouble, its sympathy in hours of sadness, and they read of Belgium in their home papers and simply refused to believe it. Why? Because German men are not cruel and vindictive. Therefore everybody was lying about Germany.

You cannot stay in Germany a week and not catch something of that feeling. I felt profoundly the distinction between German life and the German machine. My firm conviction gathered from numberless impressions, which would be too tedious to relate, is that it was the government which made war. The people have responded nobly and with unity; but it is uniformly rather than unity. I hoped to find in Germany what I missed at home—some more appealing interpretation of the German point of view. To this end I lost no opportunities to discuss war issues whenever I could do so without impertinence. In the vast majority of cases the explanations and statements impressed me with a haunting sense of familiarity. I had heard them all advanced before, and as a rule less crudely. The unanimous answer as to the cause of the war—England. "England had determined to crush Germany's wholesome national aspirations, to destroy her international trade and to humble her pride. She seized an opportune moment and forced Germany to fight for her life."

You must not believe official statements—they lie. You must not trust diplomatic correspondence—it is designed to conceal. You must not rely on England's protestations. Not in a single conversation with a business man or shopkeeper or noted manager or army officer did I get beyond this axiomatic statement: "England started this war for her own sinister purposes." In regard to Belgium, explanations familiar to all of us were repeated. And so when we discussed the bombardment of Rheims or the destruction of Louvain, I obtained no new lights on any of these subjects—simply a repetition of arguments already widely circulated in the United States.

No Public Opinion.

There is no public opinion in Germany; there is no criticism. All Germans have the same philosophy, the same ideas, the same arguments. What the government says is true—to the Germans. In Germany the soldiers march away with serious faces. In England they never wear their hearts upon their sleeves. I saw no manifestation or religious activity. They express their emotions otherwise.

I had read much and heard much about the "hate" of England. "Undoubtedly there is a deep resentment of England's participation in the war. The phrase 'Gott straffe England' is certainly much in evidence. A strenuous effort is being made to abandon the use of the English language. However, I could not resist the impression that this 'Anglophobia' is artificial—what we would call manufactured sentiment.

During my stay in Berlin I had a most comfortable time. Perhaps I was watched, but it must have been very scientific watching, for I was never conscious of the least official curiosity. The railway system in Germany showed no sign of the strain under which it was laboring. I was greatly surprised at the absence of all inspection. I went from place to place apparently at will. Our luggage was examined in the most desultory fashion.

I found the country, as far as I could observe, in an advanced state of cultivation, and for this Germany has to thank her women. They were in the fields everywhere, and their children with them. I saw virtually no men in the fields, but women and children by the hundreds.

:: PATENT MEDICINE FAKES ::

That patent medicines, patent fertilizers, and patent stock foods are of little value, if not frauds, is the denunciation made by Mr. A. W. Jamison, of the Department of Agriculture Extension at the University of Illinois, in a speech which he is delivering over the State to awaken farmers to a realization of the worthlessness of investment in such products.

Mr. Jamison overlooks not even the best known and most popular patent compounds in his attack. That the speech is having its effect is shown by widespread comment in newspapers and periodicals on the bold stand taken.

Denounces Well-Known Compounds. "Very few people know what a patent medicine really is," is Mr. Jamison's explanation of its wide usage. "Take Peruna; it is rather easily prepared by taking one-half pint of Cologne spirit, which is 90 per cent. alcohol, one and one-half pints of water, a few cubes for flavor, and a little burnt sugar for color. This may be easily made and bottled in quantities at a cost of fifteen to eighteen cents a bottle. It will contain about 25 per cent. alcohol, which is plenty to produce a good 'jag.' Peruna, you know, cures catarrh, and every ache is a catarrhal one."

"Just compare Paine's Celery Compound, which contains 21 per cent. with its 20 per cent. alcohol; Lydia Pinkham's Compound, with its 20 per cent. alcohol, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with its 44 per cent. alcohol, with whiskey, which is 50 per cent. alcohol; beer, which is 5 per cent.; claret, which is 8, and champagne, which is 9, and we can understand why some patent medicines are sold in dry territory without brands.

"Muriine, the popular eye wash," resumed Mr. Jamison, "is two and one-half per cent. borax in water with a trace of Golden Seal, and sells for \$1 an ounce. It is worth five cents a gallon. Sanatogen, the great nerve tonic, is 35 per cent. casein."

Disclosures For Colds.

"Co-eds who are interested in skin foods will be glad to know that a majority of these preparations are merely vaseline, cold cream, and camphor ice. Mme. Yale's Bloom of Youth, which seems to indicate the long-sought-for fountain of eternal youth, consists merely of a mixture of water and glycerine, with a dash of alcohol."

"In condition powders, the beautiful element is Glauber's salt, which costs five cents a pound. It takes twenty pounds of condition powders worth \$2 to get one pound of Glauber's salt," was Mr. Jamison's disclosure.

"One food sold at \$1.50 a hundred, which was composed two-thirds of wheat materials which cost \$1.20 a hundred, and thirty-three pounds of drugs went in at a cost of \$18.70, or 55 cents a pound," continued Mr. Jamison. "The cost did not exceed five cents a pound on the average."

Fertilizer Business More Honest.

"The fertilizer business is on a much firmer basis than either of the other two. Fertilizer men have been forced by law to give some sort of value for their money. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium comprise ordinarily the whole fertility shortage. The fertilizer scientifically compounds these elements and then dilutes them scientifically to make the price attractive."

"The main trouble here is that all soils do not require all three that are usually contained in the commercial fertilizer. In figuring content of nitrogen, ammonia which is only 82 per cent. nitrogen, is meant, and, if the fertilizer was supposed to contain 2 per cent. nitrogen, this dwindles to 1.6 per cent. A Champaign evening paper contained 10 per cent. patent medicine advertisements," was Mr. Jamison's closing shot.

SHAKESPEARIAN ANNIVERSARY

Three Hundredth Year Since Poet's Death to Be Celebrated Next April.

On April 23 next will be celebrated throughout the world the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's death. In the United States, particularly, the occasion will be marked by a multitude of performances, masques and gatherings in the larger cities in the east, while New York has planned elaborate schemes for the tercentary.

That Montreal should be represented in the celebration of England's poet is the opinion of a committee which has been formed to arrange some sort of Shakespearean entertainment on the 23rd.

The committee heartily invites the co-operation of any ladies and gentlemen who are interested in Shakespeare in any way; it will welcome suggestions and offers of assistance; also it would be glad to hear from any

amateur players who would care to participate in a Shakespearean performance.

All communications relative to the proposed festival should be addressed to the chairman of the committee, Harcourt Farmer, 314 Coristine Bldg., Montreal.

ORCHESTRA REHEARSES.

A well-attended practice of the McGill Orchestra was held in Strathcona Hall last night at 7.30.

ELECTRIC CLUB TO MEET

A meeting of the Electric Club will be held this afternoon in room 23, in the Engineering Building, to deal with matters of business. All interested are requested to attend.

WM. H. GERRIE,
Secretary.

ARE MINISTERS EASY MARKS?

(By the Rev. William T. Dorward, of Milwaukee, Wis., in the Scottish-American.)

Yes, a great many of them are, without doubt. The reason annexed may not be difficult to find. As a rule, ministers are of sympathetic and generous disposition. Theirs is a nature capable of feeling for the down-and-out. Their Master kept close to the poor and needy, and why should they not follow His example? Because of that all sorts and sizes foregather at the minister's house. When they have departed, ministers have reason to sigh sighs of various sizes.

But I cannot lay claim to the title of an easy mark. Whatever else I have attained unto that is not one. When I first came to Milwaukee I would wend my way on a Saturday evening to our Rescue Mission. I felt it helped me on the Sunday, having looked into the faces of the poorest of men at the bottom of fortune's ladder. I soon discovered that men of similar nationality, or to be more exact, nativity, having recognized my Russian (?) accent, found their way to my home. But it didn't work. Even if I had it, I felt it would do more harm than good to give money promiscuously.

There is now a Scot in our County Poor Farm. He showed me his "passport" one forenoon lately, so I guess he has reached his destination by that time. We will call him "George," since that is not his name. Now, George is not married. That may be one of his misfortunes, although I have a lingering suspicion many bachelors have made many women happy by not marrying them. Now, it is bad for any Scot to get drunk at night, but to be "worse for wear" early in the forenoon is an unpardonable sin. That was the condition of George when I met him the other day. I remonstrated with him, as many brother Scots and others in Milwaukee have done.

"Why don't you let it alone?" I asked. He replied: "I cannae dae it, man!" "Then you are not a Scotsman," I said, thinking that "can't" ought not to be in a Scotsman's vocabulary. The reader ought to have seen and heard George's looks and words of indignation at my suggestion. Not a Scotsman? The idea of such a thought! He stood as erect as he could, and with sweeping gesture he began to quote Scottish poetry by the "yard," relapsing into familiarity which might have bred contempt if I had been more impatient.

"Willie, Willie, my man, I am a Scot, and there's nae doot about it!" he said. Would I give him money? No! Only a car check to help him to his sad, weary, lonely, winter resort. Poor George! Why are so many Scots like him?

Tramps and burglars have been very kind to me, although I ought to touch wood and not brag. One day my wife bragged a little, and I told her to touch wood. She touched my head all right, and I have been asked what I did with the splinters.

To be sure, our parsonage had been broken into more than once. I knew they were not in search of money, or they would have gone elsewhere. They were not looking for dry goods, for in every instance my sermons were left untouched. They must have been hungry, and were welcome to the bit of bread they found.

Not so long ago a man came to my study who claimed his father was a Presbyterian minister in the North of Ireland. He was of good family, he said, and he was the black sheep. Well, he liked it. Had I a car check in my pocket? The request was so simple and trivial. No. Had I the price of one? Yes. Would I not give it to him? "What for?" I asked. So that he might go a distance of thirty-six blocks. I asked him why he did not walk. He answered, because of a lame knee. I pitied him, gave him the coveted price, but told him I would see him safely on the street car. He knew he was caught. Handing me back my money, he said: "I was lying to you!" Quick as a flash I told him that I knew it all the time. How? By ministerial intuition.

Among the several experiences I now recall with the knights of the road (and I have had considerable), the following I regard as the "star":

A well-dressed gentleman came to our back door while I was living in New Jersey. He enquired if I were interested in books. Of course I had to plead guilty. He instantly handed me a book to examine. It was a pass-book containing the names of many "easy marks."

Against these names were the donations to this gentleman, of considerable amount in the aggregate. I admitted that the book was of value—to him. Now, my visitor, be it known, had seen many an up and down in life, as one of his legs was shorter than the other. I enquired of my "bookman" where he hailed from. "Plainfield," was his answer. "Whom do you know in Plainfield?" I asked. "Father Yerkes," he answered. Doubtless my visitor had learned my denominational persuasion, for the reverend father named was of my persuasion. "When did you see Father Yerkes last?" I asked. "About two months ago," he answered. I said to him: "Get out of this place as quickly as you can, for 'Father' Yerkes has been in heaven two years, and if you don't live a better life, you will never see him again." Need I add that, short leg and all, I never saw a person get out of my back yard as quickly as did my bookman.

I think ministers in general are



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The Blindness
of Virtue

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AND OTHERS.
MME. DANSEBAU.

R.V.C. COMPETITION.

Rules to Govern Sigma Contest Have
Now Been Posted.

The following notice has been put up on the R.V.C. bulletin board:
Beta Sigma Reading Competition.
Wednesday, Feb. 2.

RULES.

1. All candidates must wear gowns.
2. Each competitor is to read two selections, one chosen by herself and one unseen selection.
3. No selection chosen by competitors must take more than two (2) minutes to read.
4. Names and selections must be handed in to some member of the committee not later than Monday.

Committee—Miss M. Cameron, A. Melvin, E. Price, R. Cream, S. Cameron and L. Swindhurst.

W. CLARK, LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL.

quite willing to share their bit of bread with the hungry any day, but as for being the prey of rascals—as for being "easy marks," well, there is no excuse for it.

JUNIOR HOCKEY PRACTICE.

There will be a practice of the McGill junior hockey team to-night, from 8 to 9, on the Campus rink. The following are specially requested to turn out: Stewart, Rochester, D. Smith, Harris, Nutter, Lee, Davis, Poe, Frazier, Lowry, Fowler, Pendrick and Dowell. Any others who care to turn out will be given a chance to play.

The record for bullet-holes in a flying machine, a much-prized record, is held by a pilot who returned from one flight recently with over 300 holes, the previous record being 210 odd.

WAR VETERANS ENLISTING WITH NEW BATTALION

148th Battalion Has a Recruit
With a Family Record.

EXPERIENCED MEN JOIN.

Many Are Joining the 148th,
Which Now Has Over 260
Men.

Recruiting for the 148th continues to make splendid progress. Up to last night about seventy-five men had offered themselves, fifteen through the Witness Office, twenty from St. Catharines street, and the balance at Headquarters. The total result of the day was that about thirty new men were sworn in, and several more medically examined, who will be sworn in at a later date.

Amongst those taken on yesterday with previous military experience may be mentioned:

Robert Brodie, who was thirteen years in the Royal Navy, at the outbreak of the war joined the 23rd Battalion, which reinforced the Princess Patricia's. He was wounded at Festubert, and returned to Montreal. When allowed to do light duty last summer he joined the Auxiliary Battalion. He is now a member of the 148th. Brodie's brother is a member of the 73rd; and he has three other brothers, two in the Royal Horse Artillery and one in the Middlesex Regiment. His sister's husband is with the Middlesex Regiment, and their three sons are also under arms, one being in the Royal Navy, one in the Army Medical Corps, and one in Kitchener's Army. Brodie's wife has three brothers at the front. In addition to this wonderful record, Brodie has nine cousins who are all fighting in one portion or other of the war zone.

George H. Harrington served 5-1/2 years in the York and Lancashire Regiment, fifteen months with the 11th Battalion, C.E.F., and was wounded at St. Julien. He has two brothers in the British Army.

W. J. Bryant served three years in the Canadian Army Service Corps, and three years in the Canadian Garrison Artillery.

Gordon Harris has a brother in the 57th.

Roy Brodie, of England, a member of the C.P.R. Pay Department, has been a member of the Auxiliary Battalion and McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

A few of the others taken on are: Sydney E. Roberts, Montreal. John Murray, Ireland. W. T. Nutt, Montreal. J. J. Geaves, Montreal. G. H. McGreer, Montreal. F. C. Alcock, Montreal.

A. Sinclair McLean, Montreal; has been a member of the Westmount Rifles.

J. H. Arseneau, Montreal. E. B. Richardson, Montreal. W. J. Turner, Montreal. James Hoey, Montreal. Ernest Dawes, Montreal.

The strength of the 148th Battalion at the time of going to press is over 260.

MORE MEDICALS RETURN.

Six McGill Undergraduates Return to
Resume Fourth Year Studies Here.

Six undergraduates of the Faculty of Medicine, who have been serving with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) in France, and are returning to enter upon their studies in the fourth year, have arrived at St. John, N.B. They are Privates W. S. Parsons, W. A. Hunter, A. N. Chisholm, P. S. Tennant, H. A. DesBrisay and B. W. Skinner.

Accompanying the party is Captain A. C. P. Howard, Arts '07, Med. '01, who has been serving with the Hospital and is returning to resume his duties at the University of Iowa, and Captain J. J. Ower, Arts '05, Med. '09, medical officer in charge of wounded soldiers.

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AMERICANS UNPATRIOTIC.

Harvard Professor Strongly Criticizes
Countrymen for Lack of Military
Preparedness.

"Americans are and always have been the most unpatriotic people on the face of the globe. For this reason we need to give our young men military training to prepare them for war, because, with ignorance added to a neutral disinclination to fight, this nation would be in a sorry position should we be attacked," said Edward Channing, Professor of History in Harvard College, to the students.

"It was only by accident that we won the revolutionary war, and we could not hope for this again. Fortunately it was for us that the English Government was then in the hands of the stupidest officials that England has ever had."

Prof. Channing said George Washington had an unsurpassed temper, and did not have large brain power or education; that Benjamin Franklin dressed fearfully to be a social lion; that Alexander Hamilton became second in command through intrigues involving Washington and Adams, and that Patrick Henry, Jeremy Belknap and Noah Webster speculated on inside tips received from Congressmen.

FOURTH OVERSEAS APPRECIATE GIFTS OF WOMEN'S UNION

Ladies Receive Many Letters of
Thanks.

MANY BOXES DELAYED

Congestion in the Army Post
Office Caused Many Parcels
To Be Held Up.

The following letters have been received by the Secretary of the McGill Women's Union from members of the Fourth Universities Company, now stationed at Shorncliffe.

Pte. W. L. McGeary writes: "On Christmas Eve our company was most agreeably surprised by the distribution of your very kind presents."

"Personally, I was so fortunate as to draw one of the grey shirts, with enclosure of a much appreciated bar of Canadian chocolate and a package of Chiclets. Can assure you that these presents were doubly welcomed, firstly, because they were a further evidence of the lively interest which McGill is taking in our companies, and, secondly, because they were the first Christmas presents which most of us received, since very few of the boxes from home have even yet succeeded in making their way through the congested labyrinth of the Army Post Office."

"Whatever may be said against our American habit of regarding Christmas as a season of giving and receiving, the fact remains that a Christmas with no presents whatever is apt to be a rather dismal affair. For recalling the day from this deplorable possibility, we all owe our most sincere thanks to the McGill Women's Union."

"As it was, we spent a very pleasant Christmas, the main feature being a most satisfying turkey dinner. To-day, also, thanks to the generosity of Lieut. Kitchener, we had a New Year's dinner, followed by a distribution of smokes so kindly sent over by Mr. Molson and other members of the Mount Royal Club."

"Since we arrived in England, it has been raining almost constantly, with the result that the parade ground and roads are an abominable mess of mud. Nevertheless, we are all liking the work greatly, and, when we get across in the trenches we doubtless will look back at Shorncliffe as an earthly Paradise, as we now think with regret of Old McGill, with its Union, its R.V.C. reception, its Women's Union, and so forth."

Sgt. Allan W. Goddes, 4th Universities Company, writes:

"I beg to thank you most heartily for the kindly Christmas gift so thoughtfully provided by yourselves, and received by me last night. Such kindness goes far to lessen the regret which we feel that we are prevented from enjoying Christmas at home, and reminds us that though away from home we are remembered by those left behind."

"Again I thank you for your kindness."

Pte. J. I. Harvey writes from Shorncliffe: "Allow me to express my thanks for your kind remembrance. As Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant, I was present at the distribution of the gifts, and I assure you the boys were one and all delighted to be remembered so kindly by the ladies of McGill Women's Union."

Lance-Corp. J. Knox, of the P.P.C. L.I., also writes the following from Shorncliffe:

"Kindly convey to your Union my sincerest thanks for the very fine Christmas present which I have just received, and which I can assure you is fully appreciated."

Lance-Corp. R. H. MacLean, No. 4 Company, 11th Reserve Battalion, P.P.C.L.I., writes from Shorncliffe:

"Received your kind Christmas present, which was fully appreciated, and for which I thank you very much, as it was one of the bright spots in that day, as it poured rain all day, and the mud was up to our knees. Nevertheless, we were all happy."

BRILLIANT SPEECH DELIVERED BY DEAN ADAMS

Universities Are Taking Mighty
Part in Struggle.

OPTIMISTIC TONE.

Sees Colleges Taking Ever-Increasing Part in Canada's
Public Life After War.

Dean Adams was the principal speaker at a luncheon of the Patriotic Fund campaign committee. His speech follows:

"Travellers to distant countries who have ascended great mountain peaks tell us that at these high elevations the atmosphere is so clear and ethereal that one experiences a peculiar giddiness, but that for this inconvenience one receives ample compensation in the wonderful display of natural beauty to be seen on every side. At the present moment, gentlemen, I experience the same sensation. Raised suddenly from the position of an ordinary citizen, like each of you a collector on one of our teams, a private soldier in our enterprise, to this great eminence at the High Table, sitting in the 'seats of the Mighty,' and at the right hand of the chairman himself, surrounded by general managers of banks, directors of whirlwind campaigns, great captains of industry and other wonderful works of creation, one may be excused if he loses his breath for an instant at least."

"No Such Thing as Canada."

"Some years ago, in conversation with the German Consul here, this gentleman was quite frank in expressing to me his opinion of Canada. Canada, he said, was a term which might be used as a geographical expression, but that there was no such thing as a Canadian people. His views were evidently similar to those of the man from New York, who, speaking of Boston, said: 'Boston! Why Boston is not a city; it is a state of mind.' He then went on to say that what we were pleased to call Canadian history could not be dignified by that name. It consisted merely of a series of more or less interesting events which formed a chapter in the colonial history of a certain European nation. War, he said, was what made nations and welded men together, and Canada as yet had been engaged in no war worthy of the name."

"If this opinion was a correct one, Germany has certainly supplied the great deficiency in our national life. The war has changed things. We have ceased to discuss the question as to whether we are or are not a nation. We have ceased to debate the question as to the precise nature of our relation to the Empire. These questions we have decided may be taken up at a later date, but we have shown that we are part and parcel of the Empire to the death. First, in sending our own Canadian troops, recruited from our own men, and armed and equipped at our own expense—a quarter of a million at the present time, to be raised to double this number should the war continue; and, secondly, by our declared intention to pour out our treasure in this great conflict until the end we strive for is attained. One cannot but feel, however, that there is something in the German contention of the compacting influence of war, for this war has undoubtedly bound us to the Empire as a whole by stronger and more enduring bonds. While it is still 'The Maple Leaf For Ever,' it is the Maple Leaf worked into the fabric of the Union Jack."

"One cannot wonder, however, that the Germans feel a special resentment against the Canadian and other overseas troops, and a peculiar exasperation at the brilliant successes which have attended their arms in the theatre of war, for one finds in that celebrated book of General Bernhardi, entitled 'Germany and the Next War,' which so accurately sums up the public opinion of the German Empire immediately before war was declared, a passage which runs as follows:

"The British Empire is divided from the military standpoint into two divisions, into the United Kingdom itself, with the Colonies governed by the English Cabinet, and the self-governing Colonies. These latter have at their disposal a militia which is sometimes only in process of formation. These can be completely ignored so far as concerns any European theatre of war."

Empire Did Not Fail.

"The Empire did not fail to place under the shock of battle as was predicted, but every part of it was at once thrown together as if by a magnetic force at the instant of the declaration of war, showing in the words of the poet:

That strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven.
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made strong in will,
To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."

"I am glad, gentlemen, that the universities of the Empire have played a part, and a worthy part, in this mighty struggle. Some persons have wondered whether the training which we were giving to the young men at our universities was such as would fit them for great emergencies should they arise. These doubts have now been answered by the test of actual experience. Our university, which may stand as a representative of the other universities of Canada, has already lost half its men. The instant that

(Continued on Page 4.)

JOIN THE ARTILLERY.

Knox College Undergraduates Enlist
in Howitzer Battery.

As a result of the difficulty in forming a brigade of artillery composed entirely of University men, the theologists and the Arts students of Knox College, Toronto, have acted on their own initiative, with the result that one troop of the 43rd Howitzer Battery, stationed at Guelph, will be composed of Knox College undergraduates.

The following will make up the Knox contingent: J. R. Muchmore, R. D. Turnbull, W. Coutts, L. R. Ballantyne, A. Lane, H. R. Kay, W. J. Patton, R. A. McKay, J. F. Anderson, J. C. Lowrie, A. L. Sibbald, J. R. Morden, E. J. Spinks, F. A. McLennan, J. D. Doherty, C. G. Jones, G. Hammond, K. C. Downie, W. Sharp, G. Junkin, L. Shier, A. Patterson, E. W. Thompson, H. G. Hanley, W. E. McQuarrie, G. L. Holmes, R. Kingsborough, J. N. McPaul, also Mr. G. S. Easton, who has joined the Y.M.C.A. of the Stratford Battalion.

The men will leave the first of next week to join the battery. All have passed their medical examination. The total number is expected to be thirty-five before the contingent is finally attached to the 43rd Battery.

STUDENTS OBJECT TO BEING CALLED SLACKERS BY PROF.

Rev. Dr. Sparling Goes After
Prof. Henderson.

OUT OF PROPER SPHERE

"Cruel and Ungentlemanly," U.
of T. Professor's Words
Are Called.

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the Toronto Star:

"In yesterday's issue of The Star I notice a quotation from an address on the above subject by Prof. Henderson, of Toronto University, and reported in which he says: 'The University population next year will consist of women, the medically unfit, and a few "slackers," men whom no gifts of white feathers will send to the front.' This sentence I regard as both cruel and ungentlemanly, coming as it does from a University professor. I admit there are 'slackers' in Toronto, hundreds of them who walk the streets and patronize the picture shows and theatres, and who are of no value to any community either morally or commercially, and who are not bound to home by either financial or social ties, and in their case 'conscription' would be the 'survival of the fittest.' But when Prof. Henderson goes out of his way to stigmatize all young men at the University who are medically fit as 'slackers' and 'whom no gifts of white feathers will send to the front,' he says what is not true. I have two sons in the ranks, and others who would gladly join the colors if their way was open; therefore, I can speak without fear of being designated a defender of the 'slackers.' There are young men attending Toronto University whose heart-blood beats with as much loyalty to King and country as that of Prof. H., and perhaps more so, who are not in a position to join the colors. There are many young men at college who have aged parents depending on them for financial support, and who are endeavoring to secure an education that may put them in a position to sustain an aged father and mother in their declining years. Loyal to King and country, but loyal first to those to whom they owe most. To dub such as 'slackers' by any University professor is unkind and out of good taste. When I write this I express the feelings and sentiments of hundreds of parents all over this Province. I appeal in behalf of the young men attending the University whose filial relations place them among the 'stayers-at-home.' Give them a chance; don't badger them to death by war lectures, and they will do their 'bit' and will yet be heard of among the makers of this young nation. I would like to ask the professors of Toronto University if they are not going out of their sphere and misappropriating their time and influence when they spend their time in recruiting soldiers for the front? Is that what they are employed for and paid to do by the people's money? Has Prof. H. any boys of his own at the front or in training? I notice that usually those who have no boys of their own to go to the war are the loudest in lecturing those who have. It is one thing to preach, but quite another to practise. It is in keeping with the good ladies of Toronto, who a few weeks ago met in convention to formulate a scheme to release the men and allow them to go to the war. Did they mean what they proposed on that occasion? We will believe they did when we see them donning the uniform of the scavenger and driving the cart or squeezing through a crowded street car collecting fares. These ladies represent a class of people in Christ's time who laid heavy burdens on men's shoulders, but they themselves would not touch them with their little finger. And the work planned by these ladies for their less fortunate sisters to do, they would not touch with a forty-rod pole. 'O consistency, thou art a jewel.'"

"W. W. SPARLING.
6 Gordon Ave., Toronto."

SCIENCE JUNIORS GIVEN LEAVE TO PLAY MACDONALD

Permission Given by Athletic
Association for Matches.

PARSONS DISQUALIFIED.

Penalty Was Imposed for Play-
ing Hockey With Outside
Team.

A meeting of the Athletic Association was held in the Union yesterday at 5 o'clock, those present being Messrs. Cushing, Woolatt, McPherson, Trapp, W. Hovey and Gerrie.

The first item of business was the ratifying by the meeting of the president's action in granting permission to the senior hockey team to play at St. Johns on January 8.

An application was then read from Mr. A. Poc, asking permission for the Science '17 hockey team to play Macdonald College hockey team at an early date. This permission was granted subject to the approval of the Hockey Club executive as to time and team.

An application was also received from N. Rothschild, Arts '19, and M. D. Stewart, Sci. '19, for permission to play hockey with outside teams. This permission was granted.

Permission was then granted the following men in first year Commerce to play basketball without outside teams: H. Galls, X. Perrault, A. G. McLellan, L. Levin, H. H. Popham and G. Goldwater.

The question of F. S. Parsons' recent playing hockey with an outside team without permission was then brought up and discussed at length. It was the opinion of the meeting that he had no excuse whatever, so it was quite in order to suspend him indefinitely.

Mr. Poulin was then chosen as the person responsible for the proper conduct of the senior hockey team during their coming trip to Harvard.

The meeting then adjourned.

SWISS SYSTEM IN U.S. IMPRACTICABLE

Military Expert Discusses Ob-
stacles To Its Successful
Adoption There.

Washington, D.C.—The school mistress and the labor union were held up to the Senate military affairs committee as two of the chief obstacles to the development of the reserve army, Captain George V. H. Moseley, of the general staff of the army, discussing for the committee the practicability of applying the Swiss universal compulsory service system to the United States, said that the greatest handicap to the military training of school boys was the fact that most schools have school mistresses instead of school masters. The greatest difficulty encountered in developing the National Guard, he said, will be the opposition of the labor unions.

The greatest obstacle to development of the regular army, he said, was the question of dollars and cents—men can get more pay outside the army than in it.

Captain Moseley advocated physical military training in the schools, but said military instruction was impractical there. Everything possible should be done to give extensive military training to boys at the most impressionable age, it was urged, to produce boys fit and imbued with a proper respect for discipline and duty to their government.

Senator Chamberlain called the captain's attention to the fact that while Congress has jurisdiction over the boy, it has no jurisdiction over the schools.

Senator Warren observed that he had never seen a better trained militia company than the company of women trained by a daughter of a former soldier. "We will soon have women soldiers," he said.

VALUABLE COLLECTION.

In moving the geology department of Johns Hopkins University to its new home, over 1,000,000 specimens must be handled. The great danger in handling these specimens is not only from breaking, but also from getting them confused when rearranged.

This geological collection is of inestimable value; some specimens have been the bases of noteworthy essays and controversies; others are valuable because of their extreme rarity.

NO WORD OF EMPLOYING WOMEN PROFESSORS.

Dr. R. A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, stated that the question of employing women teachers in the various University classes has not so far been considered. "The matter has not yet been discussed," said Dr. Falconer.

According to the University of Cincinnati News, coeds at Northwestern University have opened a barber shop with four chairs, the profits to go toward a new women's building.

Printed for the publishers—The Students' Council of McGill University
—by The Financial Times Press,
333-335 Craig Street, Montreal.

"6 Gordon Ave., Toronto."

Re-inforcements

To the man who has mobilized every minute of
every day, and still is hard pressed for time, the

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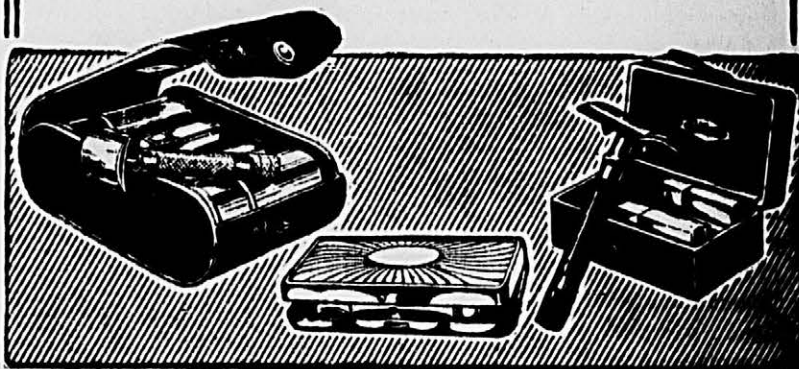
brings welcome reinforcements. It releases for useful activity the ten, fifteen or twenty minutes wasted daily in the barber shop, or in stropping and fussing with an ordinary razor.

It starts its owner out fresh and early on an unbroken day; it helps him work in an extra shave before an important evening engagement.

The Gillette Safety Razor gives a quicker, cleaner, easier shave than a man can get from any other source—seven million users gladly testify.

If minutes count with you, get a Gillette and save them! Drug, Jewelry and Hardware Stores show the various Gillette Sets—"Bulldogs," "Aristocrats," Standard Sets (see right, below), Pocket Editions (see centre, below), and Combination Sets (see left, below). Prices start at \$5.00.

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PHONE GIRLS STRUCK.

Columbia University Shut Off From
World by Strike of Operators.

Hundreds of persons on the 'phone failed to "get" Columbia University after repeated attempts, while in the seat of learning at the same time professors were tearing with hair they had above their high brows. They could not get outgoing calls answered.

All the confusion was due to the fact that the two telephone operators at the university had put on their hats and coats at noon and had gone on strike. Nettled at directions given by the superintendent of buildings and grounds, they had decided to depart.

A hurry call was sent for new operators, but they could not be got at once. Miss McElliot, general superintendent of the telephone system at

the university, came to the rescue, and for several hours ran the three large switchboards unassisted. Her knowledge of the system helped to bring order out of the confusion caused by the two girl strikers.

INCOMES OF COLLEGES

Cornell University ranks second in the matter of income among the universities of the United States, having an annual income of \$3,139,530. Harvard University ranks first. Cornell has 750 instructors, while Columbia has 930 and Harvard 850. Harvard is the oldest of the American universities, while Cornell is the greatest of the youngest universities. Harvard was founded in 1636, Yale in 1701, Penn in 1740, Columbia in 1754, Princeton in 1756, Dartmouth in 1769, Pittsburg in 1787 and Williams in 1793.

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General Reductions

With a rising market in woollens the values we are offering are most convincing of economy.

A very limited number of Suits and Overcoats at the following prices:

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Suits and Overcoats—Reg. \$28 and \$30, for ..	\$24.00
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Suits and Overcoats—Reg. \$18 and \$20, for ..	\$15.00
Shirts—Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00, for ..	\$1.95
Shirts—Regular \$2.00, for ..	\$1.65
Shirts—Regular \$1.50, for ..	\$1.15

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NEW FACTS ABOUT THE SAHARA

(New York Sun.)

About forty years ago, some Englishmen proposed to dig a canal on the north-west coast of Africa, south of Morocco, to admit the waters of the Atlantic into the Sahara Desert. It was argued that a great inland sea would thus be created, and that ocean vessels might steam into Africa and pick up cargoes along the Western Sudan.

This fine idea was based upon the prevalent notion that most of the desert surface was much below sea level. It was discovered later that most of the desert stands high above the sea. It would take hard pumping to transfer much Atlantic water into the Sahara.

The French, who have been the greatest explorers of the desert, have corrected other false ideas about the desert. The most conspicuous and persistent of these errors has been the notion that the desert is a vast area of sand. The French have proved that this is not so. In fact, only about a fifth of the Sahara is covered with sand.

The greatest desert in the world is about as large as the United States and Alaska together. The sand areas in the desert are somewhat larger than Alaska; and the rocky tablelands forming most of the desert are somewhat smaller than the United States. In other words, the Sahara is made up of about 700,000 square miles of sand and 2,800,000 square miles of rock surface.

It is not surprising that this error has persisted until recently. For many years, travellers, standing on the Atlas Mountains or descending to the northern edge of the desert, saw nothing but sand dunes. Mariners skirting the Atlantic saw nothing but

sand stretching away from the ocean. Boatmen on the Red Sea saw endless sand back of the high cliffs of north-east Africa. Many persons have been taught that the Nile River is the eastern border of the Sahara. The Nile and its fertile banks, in fact, are only a green ribbon running through the desert which goes on to the eastern edge of Africa.

Thus the Sahara is fringed on three sides by wide and sometimes narrow zones of sand, and gradually merges toward the south into the vast, rocky tablelands, scarred with beds of dried-up rivers, diversified by mountain ranges and deep depressions. As we look at some of these mountain ranges on small atlas maps we get little idea of their great extent.

The Ahaggar Mountains cover more surface than the Alps, though they do not rise above 8,000 feet. Here and there we see important areas of sand, especially in the south; and it is a serious matter that these sands are really encroaching upon the fertile lands of the Sudan.

Most of the Sahara is a part of the French domain, and south of the desert, British Nigeria begins; the French and English marked their boundary in 1898; and this boundary has since been fixed a little further south so that the French need not travel through the encroaching desert in passing between French West Africa and their possession on Lake Chad.

Returning to the vast rock-plateau, we find that it is just as forbidding as the sand wastes. In their most phases these high tablelands are perfectly barren, utterly devoid of life. On the best maps we see these bare, waterless regions with the name "Tanezrouft," a Berber word signifying their inhospitable character. The French travelled, three years ago, for

NEW COURSE IN MILITARY INSTRUCTION

President Lowell Advocates the Study of Military Science.

GIVES HARVARD REPORT

Drill Is Better Learned Under Military Conditions in Camp.

The institution of advanced courses in military instruction rather than organized military training in American colleges is suggested by President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, in his annual report to the board of overseers. In discussing the best plan of preparing college men for military service in time of war, President Lowell says, in part:

"Our colleges are obviously not military schools, and cannot properly make themselves such. But it does not follow that they ought to treat preparation for national defence as a student activity with which they have no concern. The experience of the present war seems to have shown that in a country that has not universal compulsory service of some kind one of the most pressing needs in case of war is an ample supply of trained officers, and there is no better material for this purpose than the students in our colleges."

Instruction Question Difficult.

"The question of military instruction in term time is difficult. A popular impression still survives that drill is the main point in military training. It is, of course, essential, but it forms a very minute part of the education of an officer; and it is quickly learned, as any one who has visited the students' camps must have observed. Moreover, it had much better be taught under military conditions like those in camp or in the militia, rather than in student organizations at a college which is not primarily a military school. It would be wise, therefore, for our civilian colleges to leave drill entirely to the summer camps and the militia, and confine such military instruction as may be given in term time to those elements to a college curriculum."

Acting upon his principle, the faculty has recently voted that a course in military science to be given by officers of the army during the second half of the current year may be counted for a degree, but only by students who have attended one of the five-week summer camps, or had sufficient training in the militia.

Many Additions to Faculty.

President Lowell goes on to revise the progress of Harvard during the past year. Although the number of entering students in 1915 shows a decrease of 17 over that of last year, it is larger than any other previous year. Many additions to the faculty and the organization of several new courses during the past year are noted, while the completion of the Harry Elkins Memorial Library has filled a great need of the University. It is interesting to note that the Harvard faculty has found it necessary to increase the tuition fee in most of the departments to \$200 a year. Although in many cases the college departments are badly cramped for space, President Lowell states that at present the greatest need is for an increased endowment fund, as the raise in the tuition fee was necessitated by inability to meet the expenses of the college with the present resources. The principal money contributions received by Harvard during the past year have been for the endowment of professorships.

The success of the Freshman Halls system which has recently been instituted is discussed at considerable length in the report. According to statistics compiled by the University authorities, the average scholarship has improved since the freshmen have been placed in dormitories by themselves, and no unfavorable results have been noted.

thirteen days over one of these areas without finding water.

But there are brighter phases even of the mid-Sahara. Some of those mountain ranges, crowning the plateaus, are high enough to condense a little water vapor, and streamlets come down the hills, creating bits of woodland and pasturage at the base. These are gardens of Eden amid the surrounding desolation, and in such places are the habitations of the desert nomads. The Ahaggar Mountains are a blessing amid the vast expanse of desolation.

Some day the world will get out of the Sahara all the good it has to offer. Among the desert sands near Biskra, last year, the French had over 300 wells, giving life and fruitage to 1,500,000 date palms. There is a chance for immense development of the date industry all along the northern edge of the desert south of Morocco, Algeria and Tunis. Frank R. Cane, a conservative and authoritative writer, says that in time probably a tenth of the Sahara will be reclaimed for human usefulness.

Russia's war expenses for 1915 are said by M. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, to be about \$3,750,000,000, but the total national savings had increased by over \$900,000,000. This shows that if vodka is shut out of Russia she will soon be able to pay her war debts.

BRILLIANT SPEECH DELIVERED BY DEAN ADAMS

(Continued from Page 3.)

war broke out they sprang to arms, and are now enlisted in every arm of the service, many of them having already achieved distinction. Officers are leaving every day, and if this exodus continues, as it undoubtedly will, we teachers who are of a decade or two past the age of military service will before long, like the Moor of Venice, find our occupation gone, or will at least find ourselves surrounded by a band of impotent folk comparable only to that which gathered about that pool at Jerusalem by the sheep market which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda.

"The German universities, which in former times were the home of liberal thought in the Empire, have in recent years been slowly but firmly drawn within the net of Prussian influence. They are State institutions, and success in them came to those who taught what the State wished to have taught, and who thought the thoughts of the Powers that Were. The teachings of the Prussian party thus spread throughout the body of the people, and the doctrines of the right of might and the Superman came to have a universal and sinister effect. The universities having to a great extent lost their power of free speech, ceased to represent the varied phases of thought of the nation to the great detriment of the Empire."

Future of Universities.

"I hope that when the war is over our universities will take an ever-increasing interest and play an ever more important part in the public life of Canada. I hope that the benefit of sound learning and research on the part of the universities may thus be joined to the wisdom and experience of our men of affairs, and thus by self-sacrificing and diligent public service on the part of many, the very serious problems which face us in our municipal, civic and national life may be solved, problems which are now presenting themselves with ever-increasing insistence and the solution of which will make Canada a better, brighter, more healthy and happier place both for us and our descendants. Let us remember that—

Peace has her victories,
No less renowned than war.

Collectors Well Received

"One of the most significant and at the same time charming features of this campaign is the cordial reception that our collectors are receiving from the public on every hand. I was par-

ticularly impressed with this the other day in calling with Mr. Kerr, the captain of our team, on certain gentlemen down town. We were ushered into a spacious and brilliantly lighted office, and, having been invited to take off our coats, cigars were handed to us, and under the favoring influence of the rising incense, we broached the object of our visit. Our host at once wrote out a cheque for a handsome subscription, and also stated that he would take up with his staff the matter of a further subscription, which would be forwarded to us in due course. As we were about to leave the room he handed to each of us a shapely packet having the dimensions of a good-sized volume, and remarked that in memory of this visit he wished to present us each with a prayer-book. As we had been speaking of the growth and development of his business, I supposed the volume contained in the package would contain a history of the enterprise, together with a description of his present plan, and perhaps some advertising matter. What was my surprise when, on returning home, I opened the package in the bosom of my family and found that it contained a beautiful bottle of rye whiskey. You may imagine my predicament, especially in these times when a rising tide of dryness—if I may use this somewhat ambiguous expression—is setting in about us on all sides, and especially in view of the fact that only a month or two ago, in a moment of inadvertence, the board of the Young Men's Christian Association elected me as their vice-president.

"I have been fearful lest this incident might come to their attention, and I, therefore, decided to hand the bottle in question to the trouble committee, and, knowing them as I do, I have every confidence that they will be able to dispose of this trouble without difficulty, more especially as I was informed next day by the captain of the team, in the broadest Scotch, that the bottle contained excellent stuff."

Lesson From a Parable.

"As the three speakers who have preceded me on the previous days have all been distinguished clerics, I feel that an ecclesiastical atmosphere clings about this place, and I am therefore inclined to direct your attention to a lesson which is immediately applicable to us as collectors, which may be drawn from the parable of the Good Samaritan. Our fellow-citizens are, of course, typified by the Good Samaritan himself, while we are represented by the priest in that touching story. 'Why,' said a teacher to a girl, 'did the priest pass by on the other side?' 'Please, sir,' replied the child, 'it was only when he saw that the man had been robbed already.'

"And following another excellent precedent, may I conclude my remarks by saying, dear friends, let me leave with

you a single thought for these coming days, and that is this, every dollar which you secure or every subscription which you obtain means the lifting of care from the heart of some one who has been left in our charge by a soldier who has gone out to fight and perhaps die for our country and for us."

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON BRITISH SCHOOLS.

London, England.—At a recent conference of teachers and others interested in education, the effect of the war upon the supply of teachers, and upon other aspects of teaching, was considered.

The conference was thoroughly representative, and was under the chairmanship of W. B. Steer, the president of the National Union of Teachers. The following resolutions were passed: That local education authorities should be required to make every effort to secure for their schools an adequate supply of efficient teachers, and should therefore be prepared to offer such salary and conditions of service as may induce men and women with practical experience of teaching to return to the work during the absence of so many teachers on service. Until every effort has been made to obtain qualified teachers, the board of education should refuse to approve of the appointment of teachers with no experience.

That the conference is of opinion that there should be no curtailment of the provision of higher education, evening schools and scholarships, in view of the fact that at the close of the war national prosperity will largely depend on the supply of young citizens well trained for the full discharge of their national obligations.

That the conference is of opinion that the age at which children may be exempted from school is already unreasonably low, and that further reduction is very undesirable.

It was stated that it was not true economy to make children the victims of a reactionary policy in education, a policy supported by large manufacturers who were having the time of their lives, financially speaking, as well as by employers in urban districts who required boy labor.

Since the war began, and more especially since restrictions have been imposed on the sale of beer and spirits, tea-drinking has increased enormously among the Allies. In twelve months the consumption in England has risen by nearly 6,000,000 lbs., and imports into France are ten times greater than they were in pre-war days.

FRENCH AVIATORS SEE HARD SERVICE

Corps at Salonica Find Operations There Are Unusually Trying.

Paris, France.—An official account of the work accomplished by the French military aviation corps at Salonica since the disembarkation of the French expeditionary force on Oct. 19 is published in the French press. The difficulties which had to be encountered in establishing an aviation park may be imagined, says the communiqué. Greece having mobilized her forces had naturally requisitioned the most suitable ground for the purpose. Finally, close to the sea, some ground was fixed upon and the work of leveling commenced. A small Decauville railway was set up and sheds were built. In a week's time the first squadron was ready for active service, and on Oct. 31 the first scouting expedition took place in the region of Gjevgeli. The other squadrons arrived in succession, until the general in command was furnished with the force he had demanded. The flying conditions in Macedonia are particularly difficult; landing places are very scarce, the country is mountainous and the pilots have often to negotiate crests 1600 to 1800 meters in height. Atmospheric conditions over the closed-in valleys are very uncertain and the lack of roads makes the provision of food difficult. In spite of this, however, the aviators have reconnoitered to a distance of 120 kilometers beyond the Bulgarian lines. During November they carried out as many as 34 of these expeditions. They brought back valuable observations and photographs which proved particularly useful to General Sarrail in the operations which he has recently undertaken. The aviators have also, either separately or in numbers, bombarded encampments, notably at Uskub, Istip, Kara Hodzali, Strumitza and Petric. The work of making an adequate map of the country has also fallen to the aviators, for at the present time the only map in existence is a very inferior Austrian production. The French communiqué adds, in conclusion, that the organization of the aviation corps, its activities and the daring of the pilots, are the admiration of the Greek army.



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